8 GeV Linac RF Distribution System

The RF System for the 8 GeV Linac is similar to TESLA.

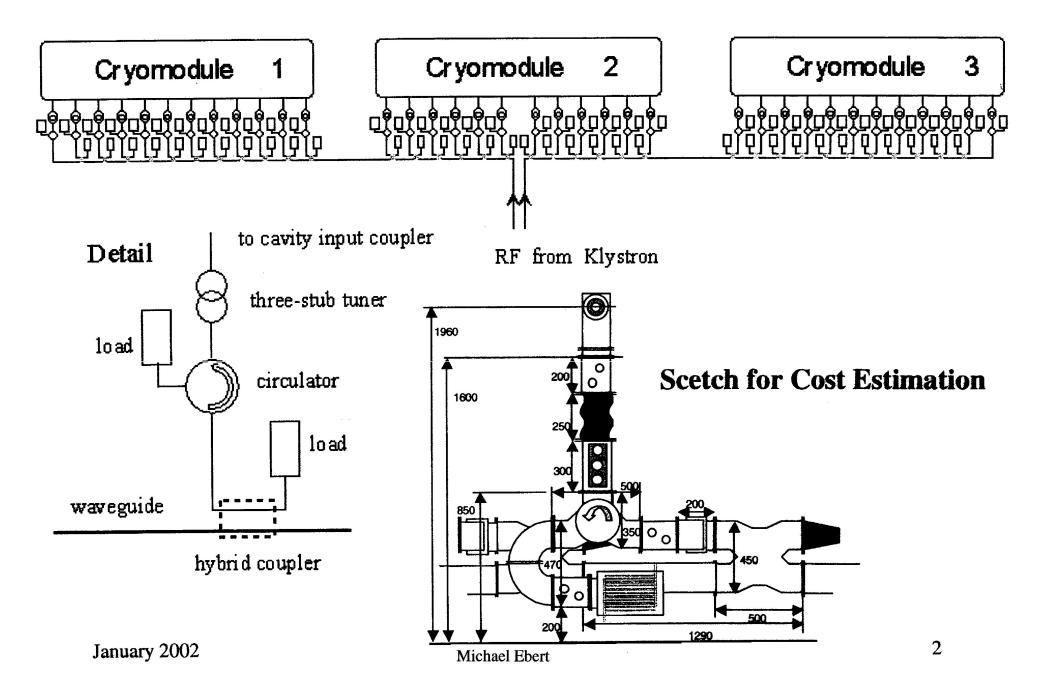
One High-Powered Klystron feeds many cavities:

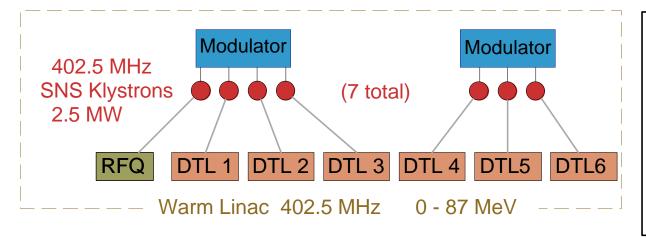
- 18-36 Cavities per Klystron in TESLA.
- 8-12 Cavities per Klystron in 8 GeV Linac.

Differences between 8 GeV Linac and TESLA:

- The 8 GeV Linac Klystrons are in an upstairs gallery.
- The mechanical 3-stub tuners in the TESLA design are replaced with electronically controlled E-H tuners.
- This gives the 8 GeV Linac control over the phase and amplitude of the drive of each individual cavity
- 8 GeV Linac accelerates both Protons and Electrons

TESLA RF POWER DISTRIBUTION

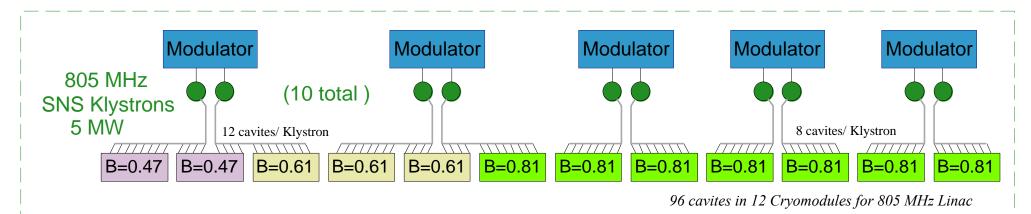




Superconducting Linac 805 MHz

8 GeV RF LAYOUT

- 41 Klystrons (3 types)
- 31 Modulators 17 MW ea.
- 7 Warm Linac Loads
- 384 Superconducting Cavities
 - 48 Cryomodules



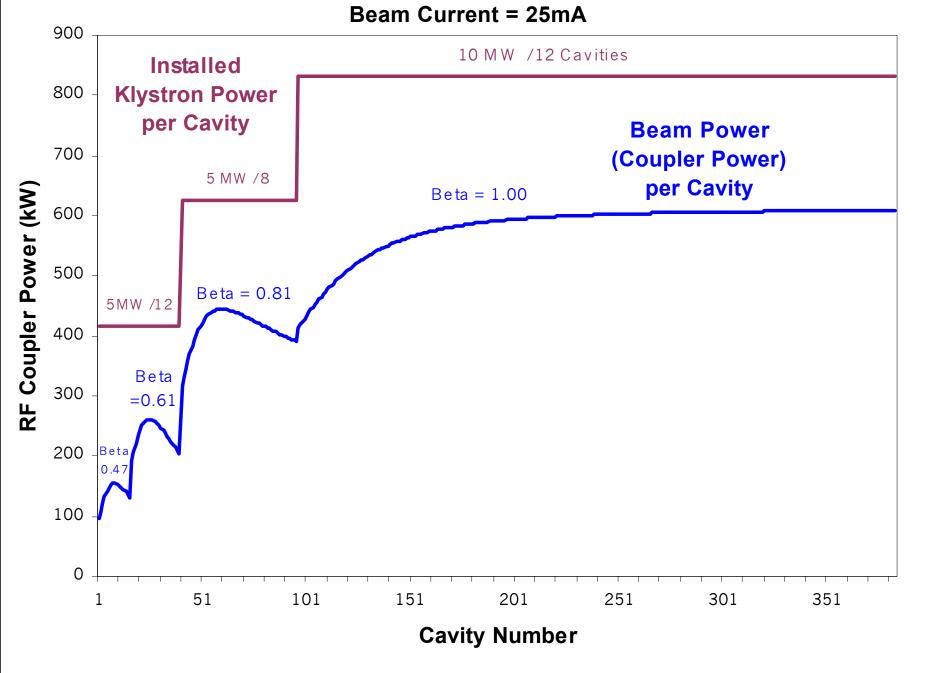
0.87 - 1.3 GeV

Modulator Modulator Modulator Modulator Modulator Modulator Modulator Modulator 1207.5 MHz (24 total "TESLA" entire linac) **Klystrons** 12 cavites/ Klystron 10 MW Beta=1 288 cavites in 36 Cryomodules for entire 1207MHz Linac Superconducting Beta=1 Linac 1207.5 MHz 1.3 - 8 GeV 2.2 GeV section shown (x 3 for full linac)

Klystron Power and RF Coupler (Beam) Power

Epeak = 45MV/m in all cavities, Phi_Synch = -25 to -16 degrees

Beam Current = 25mA

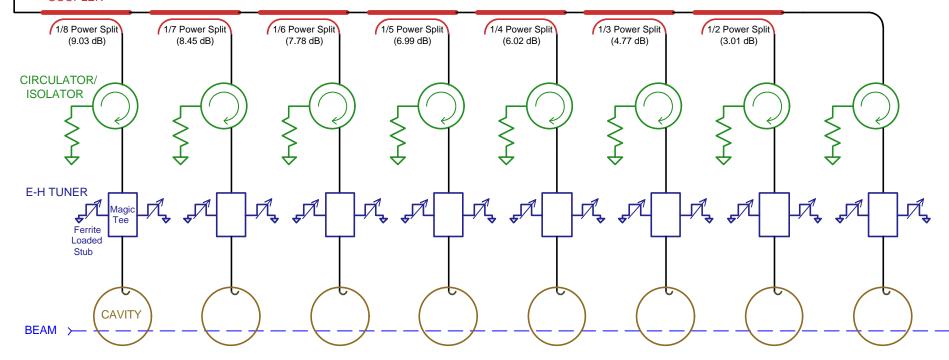


TYPICAL RF FANOUT FROM ONE KLYSTRON TO 8 CAVITIES



35 foot waveguide from gallery to tunnel

DIRECTIONAL COUPLER





KLYSTRON

- RF Power Source
- Located in Gallery above tunnel
- Each Klystron Feeds 8-16 Cavities

35 foot waveguide from gallery to tunnel

DIRECTIONAL COUPLER

- Picks of a fixed amount of RF power at each station
- Passes remaining power downstream to other cavities

CIRCULATOR / ISOLATOR

- Passes RF power forward towards cavity
- Diverts reflected power to water cooled load

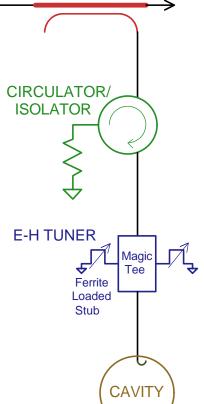
E-H TUNER

- Provides Phase and Amplitude Control for Cavities
- Biased Ferrite Provides Electronic Control

SUPERCONDUCTING RF CAVITY

- Couples RF Power to Beam

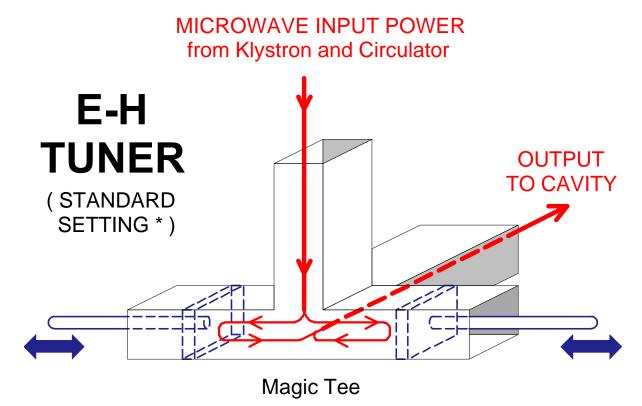




BEAM

HOW DOES AN E-H TUNER WORK?

1. PHASE ADJUSTMENT

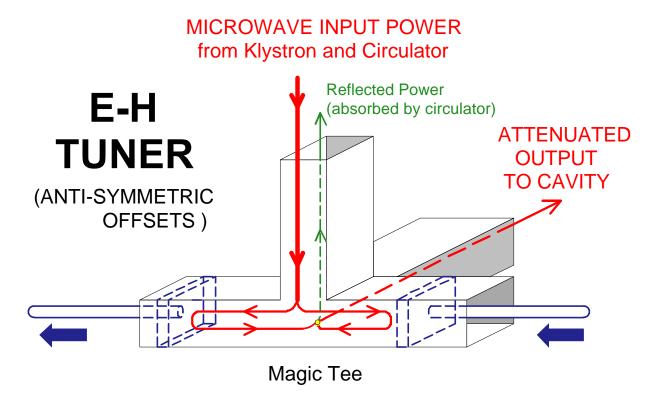


MICROWAVE POWER
IS SPLIT INTO TWO
INSIDE MAGIC TEE,
REFLECTED FROM
TWO ADJUSTABLE
SHORTING STUBS,
AND RECOMBINED
AT OUTPUT PORT

PHASE CHANGE OF OUTPUT IS PRODUCED BY SYMMETRIC MOTION OF TWO TUNING ARMS

HOW DOES AN E-H TUNER WORK?

2. AMPLITUDE ADJUSTMENT

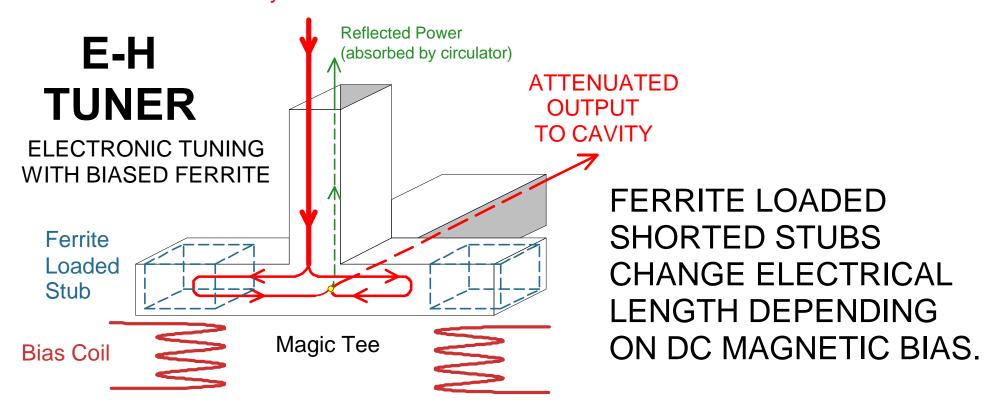


ASYMMETRIC OFFSETS OF SHORTING STUBS CAUSES FRACTION OF MICROWAVE POWER TO RECOMBINE INTO OUTPUT PORT, PLUS SOME REFLECTED POWER TO INPUT PORT. (RELECTED POWER IS EATEN BY CIRCULATOR).

AMPLITUDE CHANGE IS PRODUCED BY
ANTI-SYMMETRIC OFFSETS OF TWO TUNING ARMS

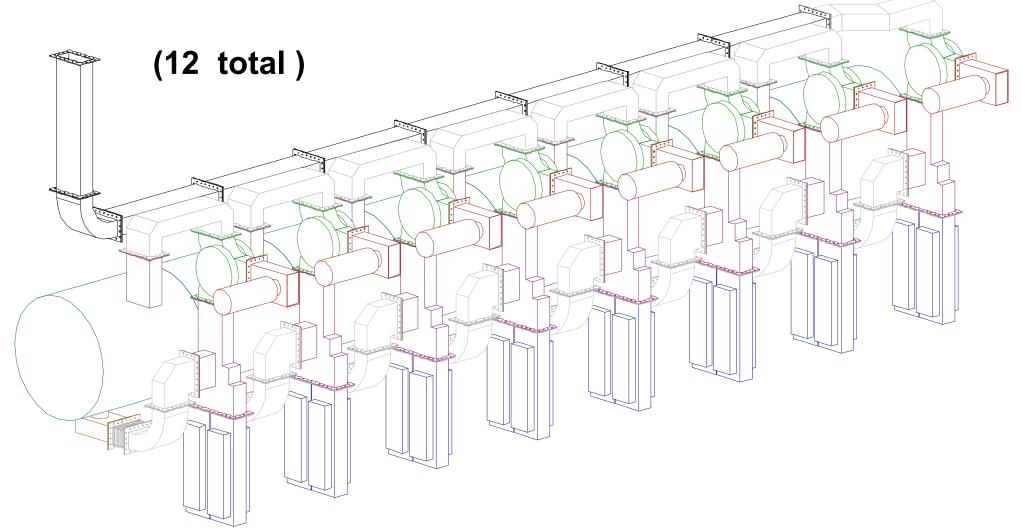
ELECTRONICALLY ADJUSTABLE E-H TUNER

MICROWAVE INPUT POWER from Klystron and Circulator



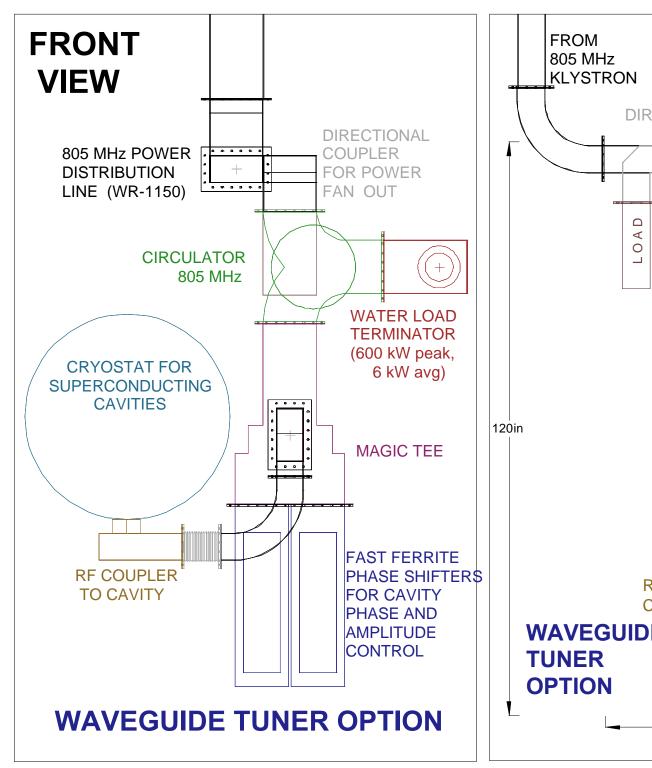
TWO COILS PROVIDE INDEPENDENT
PHASE AND AMPLITUDE CONTROL OF CAVITIES

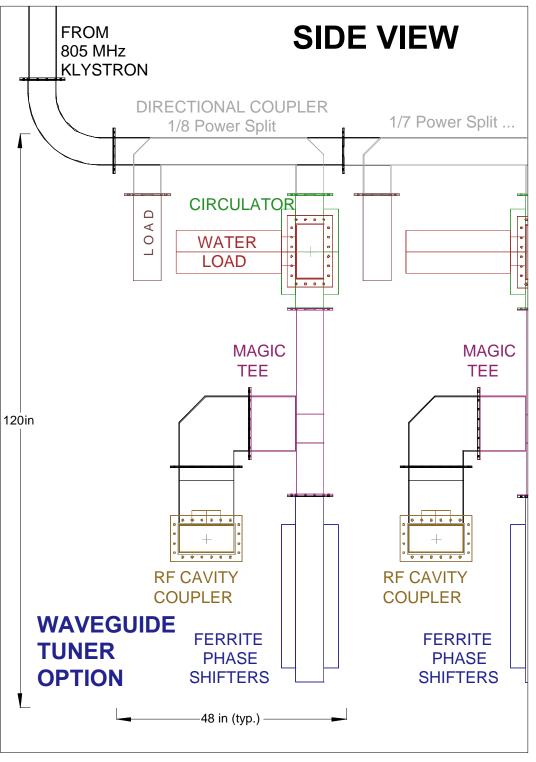
RF DISTRIBUTION FOR ONE 805 MHz CRYOMODULE



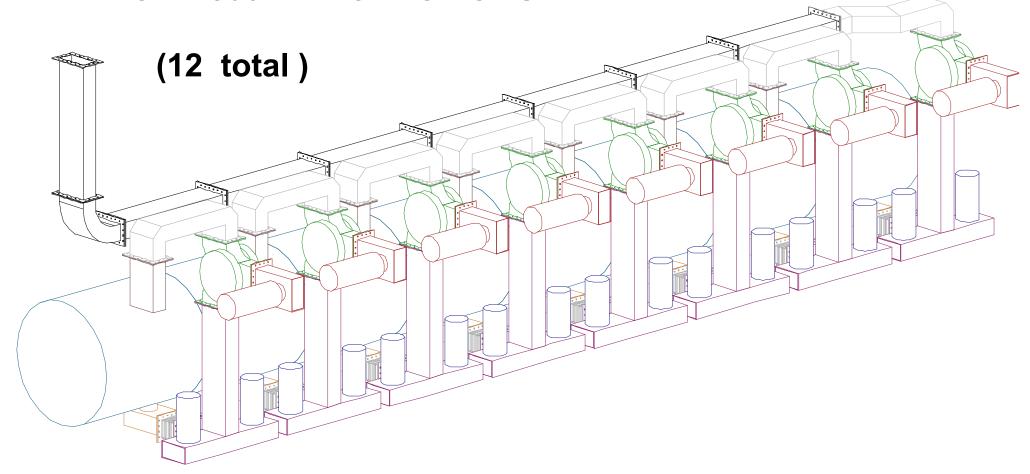
WAVEGUIDE TUNER OPTION

For the "Waveguide Tuner" option, the tuners consist of ferrite-loaded shorted stubs of waveguide with bias electromagnets to control the phase shift in each arm of the E-H tuner.





RF DISTRIBUTION FOR ONE 805 MHz CRYOMODULE



COAXIAL TUNER OPTION

For the "Coaxial Tuner" option, the shorted stubs consist of waveguide-to-coaxial transitions, with short ferrite-loaded coaxial stubs with bias solenoids to control the phase shift.

